

ralian coast may be mentioned *Micippoides longimanus*, mihi, *Schizophrys aspera*, White, *Cyclomaia margaritata*, Stimpson, *Hyastenus oryx*, A. Milne-Edwards, *Micippa parvirostris*, Miers, *M. spatulifrons*, A. Milne-Edwards, *M. superciliosa* and *M. inermis*, mihi, and *Paramicippa spinosa*, Stimpson.

Among the Periceridæ the only genus represented is *Tiarinia*, of which there occur three species, all confined to the tropics.

The family Parthenopidæ, on the other hand, is very abundant in genera and species, by far the greater number of which are confined (so far, at least, as at present known) to tropical seas. Of the genus *Lambrus* (including *Parthenope*), there are no fewer than nine species; these are:—*L. longimanus*, Milne-Edwards; *L. turriger*, *L. hoplonotus*, *L. harpax*, and *L. calappoides*, Adams and White; *L. nodosus*, Lucas; *L. affinis*, A. Milne-Edwards; *L. spinifer* and *L. Sandroeckii*, mihi. There are two species of *Cryptopodia* (*C. fornicata*, Fabr., and *C. spatulifrons*, Miers), one of *Zebrida* (*Z. longispina*, mihi), two of *Gonatonotus* (*G. pentagonus*, Adams and White, and *G. crassimanus*, mihi), and one of *Harrovia* (*H. tuberculata*, mihi).

Sydney, Dec. 3, 1879.

XIII.—Description of a new Genus and Species of Heteromerous Coleoptera. By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

ON two or three occasions I have had brought to me for determination a small heteromerous beetle which appears to be always associated with grain of some kind, especially rice. The species appears to be not uncommon; but I have been unable to find any description of it. Specimens of the species have been in the British-Museum collection for many years, but without any name; and I have been unwilling to describe it, from the fact of its being widely distributed and therefore likely to have been in the hands of continental authors. Having again made an unsuccessful attempt to determine it, and being informed by Mr. F. Bates that he has it in his collection noted as a new genus, I now venture to name it as follows:—

Ulomidæ.

LATHETICUS, n. gen.

General form of *Tribolium*. Mentum transverse, the anterior angles rounded, the front margin gently emarginate in the middle, the ligula not much projecting, transverse, emar-

ginate in the middle; the labial palpi short, the apical joint very large, one third longer than broad, subparallel (but narrowed at the base), truncate at the apex. The inner lobe of the maxillæ terminating in a very slender, acute hook, with a broad fringe within; the outer lobe slender, terminating with curved stiff hairs; the palpi stout, the penultimate joint subquadrate, the apical joint about twice and a half as long as broad, cylindrical, narrowed at the apex. Labrum extremely short. Epistoma trapeziform, emarginate anteriorly; the ocular canthus not projecting laterally beyond the eyes. Eyes moderately prominent, very coarsely granular. Antennæ nearly as long as the head; the two basal joints not visible from above; the 3rd joint the narrowest, about as long as broad; the 4th, 5th, and 6th joints transverse, each a trifle broader than the preceding; the 7th joint distinctly larger than the 6th; the 8th the largest (still transverse), the 9th and 10th a little narrower than the 8th; the 11th still narrower, somewhat flattened, obliquely truncate at its apex. The rest as in *Tribolium*.

Latheticus oryzæ, n. sp.

Parallelus, depressus, nitidus, piceo-flavus, thorace sat crebre evidenter punctato, elytris irregulariter punctato-striatis.
Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

General form of *Tribolium ferrugineum*, F., but rather narrower, and with the head relatively larger and broader and more square in general outline. Forehead and middle of the epistoma gently convex; the former not very thickly but very distinctly punctured; the epistoma less distinctly punctured, about twice as broad as long, obliquely (but not much) narrowed anteriorly, declivous in front, impressed at the sides, emarginate in front; the ocular canthus not much encroaching upon the eyes. Antennæ rather short, thickest at the eighth joint, so that their general outline is somewhat fusiform. Thorax very little broader than the head across the eyes, a little narrower behind; very distinctly but not very thickly punctured; the angles obtuse; the sides somewhat straight, very finely margined. Elytra as wide as the broadest part of the thorax, parallel, their surface somewhat uneven or wrinkled; each elytron with four or five scarcely impressed lines, with somewhat large punctures, the lines somewhat irregular, or here and there interrupted. Legs rather slender.

Hab. Calcutta, "in rice" (*Brit. Mus.*); Arabia (*F. Bates*).

Mr. A. Fitch has shown me specimens of this species found in England. Mr. G. C. Champion has examples found in rice; but I do not know where they came from.